

From the N. H. Independent Democrat.
Excitement in Boston.

Last Friday it was ascertained that process-
es had been issued for the arrest of Ellen
Crafts and her husband, and also another fugi-
tive named Jones. The news spread like
lightning and in a short time Court street
was filled with people, determined that no
slave should be carried from Boston. Vigi-
lance committees were organized, and every
practicable precaution taken to resist the in-
famous law. Since then, the city has been
in a state of great excitement. The slave-catchers
have been steadily prowling for their prey,
and as steadily the people of Boston have
watched their every motion. Saturday two
of the slave hunters, Hewa and Knight were
arrested on charge of Ellen and William Crafts,
in accusing them of stealing the clothes they
fled from their masters with. In these charges they were held to give
bonds in the sum of \$1000, each. This not
discouraging them in the least, they were
again arrested last Monday on a charge of con-
spiracy to kidnap Ellen and William Crafts.
They answered to this complaint, and
gave bail in \$1000, for their appearance at
Court. The Bee tells the conclusion as fol-
lows:

As Hewa was passing from the Sheriff's
office to a carriage in attendance at the door,
the crowd rushed on the Southern jailer with
a determination to make him the subject for a
little rough and ready sport, and perhaps
introduce him to a new and very close fit-
ting suit of pitchy and feathery nature. But
the fellow, with astonishing agility, bounded
to the carriage and the driver pushed his
horses with the utmost speed. He barely es-
caped, as the saying is, "by the skin of his
teeth." The crowd tried to block the wheels
of the carriage, but the attempt was unsuccess-
ful. Several followed on to the Revere,
where Hewa was stopping. He, however, made
his escape.

Some fifteen minutes after, Knights slyly
made his escape from a door in Court street,
and taking a cab escaped the vengeance of the
multitude. He was greeted with a vol-
ley of hisses and yells that must have tingled
on his ears.

If these Southern Slave Hunters were our
particular friends we would, by all that is
safe and sound in the human face or body,
advise them to leave the city. From the
mobocratic spirit manifested yesterday it cer-
tainly is not safe to remain here. Notwith-
standing all that the law and its administra-
tors can do, their lives are in jeopardy. They
cannot go through our streets without the
fear of assault. The feeling is fully aroused
in the breasts of many to visit them with the
utmost violence. We seriously regret this,
but nevertheless cannot evade the fact.
There is a feeling abroad to personally
seize Hewa and Knights and all others who
may be here on similar business. It is there-
fore the counsel of prudence, safety and wis-
dom for the men in question to at once leave
our midst. Else will the spirit now brew-
ing break forth in violence and possibly in blood.

Northern Freeman and Southern Jails.

The injustice and oppression which the
South complains of having received from the
North, is fully illustrated in the following
abstract of a letter recently read by Senator
Winthrop of Massachusetts, in Congress. It
was from Capt. Ranlett of Boston, in reply
to a statement made by Jefferson Davis, that
very few colored men have been imprisoned
under the laws of Southern States.—
"Capt. Ranlett states that not less than
TWELVE HUNDRED have been imprisoned,
and declares that he was, on one occasion,
wrecked at sea, when himself and his colored
cook, and his steward, came across a
Charleston vessel which had been abandon-
ed. They went on board this vessel and
carried it into Charleston, where his colored
men were, in return for their services, seized
and imprisoned, since which time he has
heard nothing from them, having been told,
when he applied for their release, that he
could have them when his vessel was ready
to sail, and that it would be dangerous to
release them earlier. Having no vessel, of
course he could not comply with the condi-
tions."

These twelve hundred men have commit-
ted no offense; they are charged with no crime.
They are, or ought to be, under the protection
of the Constitution of the United States,
which declares "that the citizens of each
State shall be entitled to all the privileges
and immunities of citizens of the several
States." Instead of that, many of them are
still groaning away their lives in Southern
dungeons, liable to be sold, and many of
them have been sold into slavery to pay
their jail fees. And yet we hear nothing
about this from the pro-slavery organs of the
North, who are blating with their delight at
the effectiveness of the Kidnappers' bill;
nothing from the *Journal of Commerce*, the
Albany Register, or the *Express*, about the
violated rights of Northern freemen. For
what? Miserable time-servers are ye all.—
Free Post.

JENNY LIND.—Although Jenny Lind for-
got, in the distribution of her charitable do-
nations, the American Anti-Slavery Society.
—We wonder if anybody has told her that
"the flag of the free" is flapping over three
million slaves.—Barnum has not forgotten,
though remembered rather of the latest, in
the distribution of Concert tickets, the edi-
tor of the *Standard*. He hardly expects, we
presume, a criticism of the "nightingale's"
tubals now, nor should we presume to give it
even were not our musical critic hopelessly
out of touch. It is only proper to say, how-
ever, that those members of our "staff" who
were the recipients of this favor are as ex-
travagant as anybody about Jenny, and are
quite determined to render nugatory among
our country acquaintance the advice of the
excellent woman friend on Long Island,
who stated in meeting that she understood
that "a young singing woman by the name
of Jane Lynde had come out to this country
and caused a good deal of excitement, but it
was to be hoped that she should come out to
Long Island, our beloved young friends
would be mindful of the principles and or-
der of the Society."—*A. S. Standard.*

Give me the money that has been spent
in war and I will purchase every foot
of land on the globe. I will clothe every man,
woman, and child, in an attire of which
kings and queens might be proud. I will
build a school-house upon every hill-side
and in every valley on the habitable earth.

Good company and good conversation are
the very sinews of virtue.

Cruel Outrage.

The *Syracuse State Journal* tells the fol-
lowing story. It needs, indeed, it can re-
ceive no embellishment:

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A BOAT'S CREW,
RESULTING IN ONE DEATH, AND THE AT-
TEMPTED SUICIDE OF TWO FUGITIVE
SLAVES.

We are called upon to record this morn-
ing one of the grossest and most inhuman
outrages that has ever come to our notice.—
It is the diabolical conduct of the crew of
one of the boats upon the Erie Canal, to-
ward a colored family who were passengers
with them, resulting in the attempted suicide
of the Father and Mother, and the drown-
ing of their child! It appears that the man,
named Wm. Harris, and his wife and child,
succeeded a few weeks since in escaping
from their master, in South Carolina.

At Philadelphia they came under the no-
tice of the friends of the Fugitive, who
aided them northward. At Albany some friends
paid their passage to Rochester, where they
were to cross the Lake to Canada. On Mon-
day last the crew of the boat on which they
were, learned that they were fugitives, and
immediately devised a plan to trouble and
terrify them, probably thereby producing
great amusement. On Monday night some
of the human fiends, in prosecution of their
plans, went to the berth of the man Harris,
and awaking him informed him that his
master was on board the boat, and that they
would surrender him and his family into his
hands. Harris drew a dirk with which he
was armed for self-defence, drove the scound-
rels on deck, and by his decisive manner
and actions kept them at bay till morning.—
In the morning he was informed that his
master had left the boat and gone on to Syra-
cuse, but would there meet him on the ar-
rival of the boat.

On Tuesday evening, about 5 o'clock, the
boat came to a stopping place at the first
Lock, about a mile east of this city.—
As is often the case, a number of persons
were aboard the boat. Harris supposed they
came to take him, being so informed by some
of the crew. In his desperation he seized
his razor, and drawing it forcibly across his
throat, jumped into the canal. His wife,
with their child in her arms, leaped after
him; all determined to die rather than again
come under the Slaveholder's power. Efforts
were then made to rescue the drown-
ing family. Harris and his wife were got
out, but the child was drowned.

Harris was immediately conveyed to the
office of Dr. Hoyt, who dressed his wounds,
and gave him other needful attention. It
was found that the cut was not so bad as it
might have been, although severing the
wind-pipe, but being too high up did not
prove fatal.

We cannot pass suitable expression of in-
dignation or surprise at these outrages. We
have in this outrageous affair one of the ef-
fects of the "bill of abominations," which at
the least serves to render wretched the colored
portion of our population. We are, how-
ever, happy to state that Harris and his wife
are now in good hands, and they will be
suitably cared for, and as soon as possible
put beyond the danger of the slave-catcher's
grasp.

Progress of Anti-Slavery Sentiments in the Slaveholding States.

The *Southern Press* the Slaveholders' or-
gan at Washington, has a long and very ably
written editorial article, in that paper of the
12th inst, headed "The Prospect," in which
the rapid growth of the Free States is refer-
red to, and speculations indulged in as to
the influence of the laws of population upon
the institution of slavery. The *Press* makes
out a gloomy picture for the future of Slave-
ry; but we refer to this article for the pur-
pose of quoting the opinion of that journal
—the organ of the Slaveholders—that there
are four slaveholding States nearly ripe for
EMANCIPATION.

We quote the *Press*:
"THERE ARE FOUR SLAVEHOLDING STATES
WHICH ARE TENDING TO ABOLITIONISM,
and in which it is not considered reprehensible
for their representatives to act in CONJUNC-
TION WITH THE ENEMIES OF SLAVERY."

In view of this condition of things, the
Press, in the name of the slaveholding aris-
tocracy, demands some compromise or guar-
anty from the Free States, which will protect
"the peculiar institution" from the assaults
of a merely "numerical majority." With-
out this compromise or guaranty from the
Free States (which the free laborers will
never dishonor themselves by sanctioning),
The *Southern Press* says:

"It is evident to all that the fate of slavery is
sealed, it will no longer be considered honor-
able to be attached to a slaveholding State,
and abolitionism will make rapid progress in
the doubtful States."

What stronger inducements can be present-
ed to the Free Laborers, to resist the de-
mands of the Slave propaganda, than the
statement of the *Southern Press*. "Mary-
land, Kentucky, North Carolina and Mis-
souri, are" says the organ of the slavehold-
ers, "in a state of anarchy, and unless new
guaranties and concessions are made by the
Free States to the negro drivers, 'the fate of
Slavery is sealed.'—*Toledo Republican.*

Slavery and the Blacks in California.

A New-Yorker in California, writing from
San Francisco to his friend in this City, says:
"California, with all its wickedness and
licensed hell, will not stoop for a moment
to the meanness of Northern States in
succumbing to Slavery. A case occurred in
one of our 'towns' recently, in which a man
had his slave brought before a Judge to com-
pel him to obedience. The Judge heard the
parties at length, and then gave his decision
at length, the cream of it being: 'As we
found no Slavery in the country when we
came here, the Court acknowledges no such
peculiar institution, and the man is at liberty
to go where he chooses.' Very soon after,
however, he was brought in by a crowd,
again, to answer for having committed an
assault and battery upon his master, knock-
ing him down, &c.; and also for resisting the
Sheriff who attempted to arrest him. Arguments
were again heard, at the close of which the
Judge said: 'As the Sheriff at-
tempted to arrest him without a writ the man
was justifiable in his resistance; and as his
so-called master had no right to lay his hand
upon the man, the latter merely acted in self-
defense of action.' So he was again at lib-
erty. It is astonishing how soon they learn
the meaning of that word, and practice its

precepts. They are a very happy set of fel-
lows here, as they do just as they please, and
the most grumbling I hear about it comes
from our own mean Yankees, whom the ne-
groes laugh at for their value of a pray-
one fact I have noticed, which is, at the en-
ing-houses a colored man will walk in and
take his seat at the general table, and no
Southern man object, while low and deep
curves will be muttered by some of the North
and East particularly.

Our Duty.

With such solemn convictions, no Law,
impious, infidel to God and humanity, shall
have respect or observance at our hands.—
We desire no collision with it. We shall
not attempt a rescue, nor interrupt the offi-
cers, if they do not interrupt us. We pre-
fer to labor peacefully for its early repeal,
nevertheless saving from its merciless jaws as
many victims as we can. But in those pro-
visions which respect aid to fugitives, may
God do so to us, yea and more also, if we
do not spurn it as we would any other man-
date of Satan. If in God's Providence fugi-
tives ask bread or shelter, raiment or con-
veyance, at our hands, my own children
shall lack bread before they; my own flesh
shall sting with cold ere they shall lack rai-
ment. I will both shelter them, conceal them,
or speed their flight; and while under my
shelter, or under my convoy, they shall be
to me as my own flesh and blood; and
whenever defence I would put forth for my
own children, that shall these poor, despised
and persecuted creatures have in my house
or upon the road. The man who shall be-
tray a fellow creature to bondage, who shall
obey this law to the peril of his soul, and to
the loss of his manhood, were he a brother,
son, or father, shall never pollute my hand
with a grasp of hideous friendship, or cast
his savoring shadow across my threshold!—
For such service to those whose helplessness
and poverty make them peculiarly God's
children, I shall cheerfully take the pains
and penalties of this Bill. Bonds and fines
shall be honors; imprisonment and suffer-
ing will be passports to fame, not long to
linger! It is a joy and glory to believe that
in these sentiments, substantially, the citi-
zens of the North acquiesce.—*Henry Ward
Becher.*

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE THUMPEE
AND BLOW A DOUBTLESS OR A FAIRING BLAST, IT
IS NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR
WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, NOVEMBER 9, 1850.

AT HOME.—The Editor, after an absence of
three weeks, has returned to his post, but not
until the copy for the present number was nearly
all in the hands of the printers.

Editorial Correspondence.

SELMA, Clark Co., 29th Oct., 1850.

The Green Plain Yearly Meeting of Friends
who have adopted the Congregational order
of Church government closed its sessions
last evening in this place. The proceedings,
which occupied three days, have been in-
tensely interesting, confirming me in the be-
lief that the movement of which this annual
gathering forms a part, is adapted to the
highest wants of the age, and worthy of the
support and co-operation of all the friends of
Christian Reform. The number in attend-
ance was, of course, not large, but the spirit
of freedom and brotherly love which pre-
vailed from the beginning to the close, and the
earnest devotion to truth and goodness that
shone conspicuously in the proceedings, were
signs of vitality and power far better
than mere numbers could have afforded.

The meeting opened on Seventh day,
Abraham Brooke of Oakland, and Ann M.
Howell of Selma acting as Clerks. A cheer-
ing epistle from Waterloo was received and
read, but for some reason none came to hand
from friends in Michigan. Epistles were pre-
pared and ordered to be sent to Waterloo,
Michigan, the Ohio Yearly Meeting, and the
Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends in
Indiana. One session was devoted entirely
to the consideration of the Fugitive Slave
Law, and a series of appropriate resolutions
in reference to it was adopted. On this sub-
ject the feeling was intense, and except on
one or two merely incidental points entirely
unanimous. The determination was to
trample the law under foot and to shelter the
fugitive at what ever hazard to property and
even life. An excellent Address on Capital
Punishment received the sanction of the
meeting, and appropriate action was taken
on the Rights of Women, Land Monopoly,
Prison Reform, Peace, &c. No question
pertaining to man's happiness and welfare
was considered inappropriate or out of place,
and every individual enjoyed the utmost lib-
erty of speech and action. Religious organi-
zation was felt to be a means and not an end
—an instrumentality by which to promote
every work of practical righteousness, and
not a fixed institution to be preserved at all
hazards and at the sacrifice of truth and hu-
manity. The prevailing sectarianism of our
time, and the false and superstitious ideas of
worship which pervade nearly the whole of
nominal Christendom were fearlessly ex-
posed and condemned as dishonoring to God
and inimical to man's welfare. H. C. Wright
has been with us and participated freely in
all our proceedings. His presence and lab-
ors were heartily welcomed by all.

The Clerks, I presume, will forward some
part of the proceedings for publication in
The Bugle.
I must not omit saying that the excellent
and timely Address of the Waterloo Yearly
Meeting, entitled "Facts and Principles for
the serious and dispassionate consideration
of all," (from the pen of Thomas McClintock),
was read and warmly approved, and
ordered to be printed with the minutes.—o. z.

Women's Rights Convention.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 22d, 1850.

DEAR FRIEND JOHNSON:—Could you look on
the scene now before me, you would wonder
that I should turn my eye from it long enough
to attempt to describe it. My friends often tell
me I am cold and unmoved, no matter where I
am placed, or by what surrounded. My friends
don't always know what subterranean fires may
be burning, when the cold granite and colder
snow cover the outside surface of the mountain.
I am not easily excited or moved, but it seems
to me the circumstances by which I am now
surrounded, exceed in interest and sublimity
anything that ever passed before me. Descrip-
tion is out of the question. Suffice it to say that
the Women's Rights Convention commenced
this morning, and has continued until now, (8
o'clock in the evening,) one of the largest, cer-
tainly one of the grandest and most important
gatherings ever beheld here in the land of the
Pilgrim Fathers. At this moment the scene
baffles description.

Brinley Hall is crowded to its extreme ca-
pacity, and a thousand people at least must have
gone away, unable to press in. And the intelli-
gence, the moral worth as well as power, the
dignity of all the proceedings, and then the
sublime and exalted purpose that has brought
us together, all conspire to strike every behol-
der with the profoundest sensations of respect;
and whatever may have been the sentiments
held by the opposers of the movement before,
no one present this evening can hereafter regard
it with any but feelings of the most intense in-
terest and satisfaction.

The Convention was called to order by Mrs.
Earle, wife of the editor of the Worcester Spy,
and was finally organized by the choice of Mrs.
Paulina W. Davis, of R. L. for President.—
W. H. Channing, of Mass., and Sarah Lyndale,
of Pa., Vice Presidents. Hannah M. Darling-
ton, of Pa., and Joseph C. Hathaway, of N. Y.,
Secretaries. A large business committee was
also appointed, at the head of which was placed
the name of Mary A. W. Johnson, of Ohio.

There are delegates in attendance from eight
or nine States, embracing many of the very
choicest spirits that have yet gladdened the
world by their presence, or blest it with their
mission. Some idea of the interest felt in the
cause may be gathered from the fact that be-
sides those who are reporting the proceedings
for the papers in town, there are reporters pre-
sent for the Era at Washington, the Tribune at
New York, the Chronotype, Atlas, Journal and
Traveler of Boston, and the Mirror at Providence,
R. L.—all daily papers except the Era.

On taking the chair, the president delivered
an address occupying not far from three-quar-
ters of an hour. It was a most admirable
production. I would speak of it, only that I trust
you will soon see it and it will then speak for
itself. It will be read with admiration and pro-
fit too, by thousands who are learning the gos-
pel of the new dispensation.

Several most excellent letters were also read
to the Convention, one or two being from Ohio.
They were listened to with marked attention;
none more so perhaps, than that from Mrs. E.
A. Lukens of New Garden, and others from your
State.

Of the speeches and addresses, it is perhaps
enough to say, that though Garrison, Phillips,
Channing, Burleigh, Douglass, Foster and others
are present, they have the proper modesty
not to engross much of the time, delighted as
the whole vast assembly seems to be, with the
voices and glorious words of Mrs. Mott, Mrs.
Rose, Mrs. Price of Hope Dale, (who by the
way read a most superb address,) and others.
Miss Brown, late of Oberlin Collegiate Insti-
tute, is present, and will speak to-morrow. So
also is Mrs. Hunt, a practical physician of Bos-
ton, of sterling repute and worth, and several
others. Lucy Stone is here too, but not suffi-
ciently recovered from her recent very severe
fever, to take much part in the proceedings.
I despatch this to-day, accompanied with the re-
port of the Boston Chronotype, from which you
can make up my deficiency. Though the meet-
ing is one of those which to be understood and
appreciated, must be seen with the eye, heard
by the ear, and then put down in those depths of
the soul that, like the internal matter of the
earth, is ever warm if not always burning.

Yours, heartily and devoutly,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

SALEM MASS MEETING.—We are obliged
to put our paper to press in advance of the
great meeting to be held in Salem on Friday
of the present week. Giddings is to be here,
and at the present writing the prospect of a
large and imposing assemblage is highly fa-
vorable.

H. C. WRIGHT has gone to labor for
some time in Eastern Indiana, where a wide
field for usefulness is open before him. He
expects to return to Northern Ohio in the
course of the winter. Letters for him should
be sent to Dublin, Wayne Co., Ia.

The National Slave Hunt.

In the Pittsburgh Gazette of Tuesday we
find the following telegraphic dispatch:

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.

A letter from Washington states that Presi-
dent Fillmore has directed the Secretaries of
War and Navy to issue immediate orders to
the proper officers in command of the land
and sea forces in New England to hold
themselves in readiness with men and arms
at their command, to aid the Marshals
of the United States for the District of
Massachusetts in carrying into execution the
Fugitive Slave Law, should the Marshal
find it necessary to call on them for assistance.
Orders to the same effect have been
transmitted to the authorities in Boston.

Reads Washington, Esq., of the family of
Gen. George Washington, has resigned his
office as U. S. Commissioner, as he will not
serve under the Fugitive Slave Law.

Cincinnati Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30th, '50.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUGLE:—One of the
most interesting and useful institutions to which
the philanthropy and enlightened legislation of
our age has given birth, has been opened near
this city the past week. I refer to the CINCIN-
NATI HOUSE OF REFUGE, the main buildings of
which are completed, and which was dedicated
to the purposes for which it was erected by ap-
propriate public services three weeks since.—
The building up of this institution has been
long in progress, the charter having been grant-
ed early in the year 1846, but in proceeding
more deliberately than many desired and than
the public good seemed to require, the Direc-
tors have incorporated in their plans all the latest
improvements, and made use of the accumu-
lated experience of years obtained by those en-
gaged in conducting such establishments. The
superintendent, Mr. Rufus Hubbard, who has
had no little experience in the management of
youth, having been for a number of years Prin-
cipal in one of our best Public Schools, has
lately made a visit East on a tour of inspection
to gain all the information needed as to the
most successful plans for the management of
such an institution. After visiting the Houses
of Refuge and Correction in Rochester, Phila-
delphia, New York and Boston, and the Farm
School at Westborough, Mass., Mr. Hubbard
thinks the Cincinnati buildings unsurpassed,
and altogether the best in their construction
and conveniences for the ends in view, of any
he has seen.

The Cincinnati House of Refuge is situated
on the Colerain Turnpike, about one mile North
of the city limits, and from two-and-a-half to
three miles from the Mayor's office. It is near
Camp Washington, where the late State Fair
was held, the Miami Canal bordering the
grounds on the North-east. The whole tract
contains nearly ten acres, and was bought for
the sum of \$7,896. Of the 430,400 square feet
comprised in this lot, 260,000 are enclosed with
a stone wall 17 feet high and averaging 2 1-2
feet thick. The remaining 170,000 feet, lying
between the walls and the turnpike, will be or-
namented with trees and shrubbery, and used as
pleasure grounds.

I need not go into minute details as to the
dimensions of the various buildings, but merely
remark that there are in all over 250 rooms, in-
cluding dormitories, all of which are to be
warmed by steam, and lighted with gas made
in the establishment. The apartments for the
Superintendent, Matron, and Directors; the
rooms for bathing, cooking, washing, &c., are
all finished in the highest style of comfort and
convenience. The entire cost of the buildings
and fixtures will be about \$150,000. As regards
extent, architectural designs and convenience
they are admirably planned, and (as all who
have taken a view of them can testify) present
outwardly a most substantial and imposing ap-
pearance. Their distance from the road is just
enough to strike the eye with good effect.

The subjects of the House of Refuge are males
under 16, and females under 14 years of age—
to be sentenced by the Court of Common Pleas,
the Mayor of the City, and Justices of the
Peace. In cases where a Magistrate makes a
commitment an appeal is moved to the Court.
The Trustees of the township, and those of
Fulton, Storrs, and Mill Creek immediately ad-
joining, have also the right of sending those un-
der the above ages whom they consider proper
subjects, upon the representations of their pa-
rents or guardians. When once within the in-
stitution the inmates are taken entirely from
the control of their parents, and can only be
dismissed at the discretion of the Board of Di-
rectors. This Board consists of nine persons,
of whom five are appointed by the City Council,
two by the County Court, and two by the
private contributors of five dollars annually, or
fifty dollars at one time.

The time of the inmates is to be employed
chiefly, in school and learning trades, such
branches of work being taught them as will be
likely to prove of most service to them in fu-
ture life. In this institution the reformation
of the young delinquent is the grand design, to
effect which moral and religious principles are
to be inculcated, and privileges and rewards offered
as encouragements to good conduct. And yet
punishment in certain cases is not to be lost
sight of. In the "Rules and Regulations," I
perceive a list of privations which are to be en-
forced, of various grades, according to the ex-
tent of disobedience to the requirements of the
establishment. These consist of, "deprivation
of play and exercise,"—"living on bread and
water,"—"confinement in a solitary room," &c.
The confinement in such a building in the first
place may be considered as a punishment, tho'
not attended with the odium which is always
attached to a sentence to the State or County
prison.

Such are the main features of this much-
needed and beneficent institution, and it is a
matter for congratulation that at length it is
ready to go into operation. It starts with every
promise of success, and will certainly not
lack material with which to make a fair experi-
ment. The large number of idle and vicious
lads to be seen at all times in the streets of the
City has long been an increasing evil. The
Mayor has been brought before him almost daily
and hesitates to send them to the county jail
(heretofore the only place for them) where they
are thrown in among hardened offenders, older
than themselves, are not made to work, and
come out in almost every instance more depraved
than when they entered. For the same reason
the Grand Jury hesitate to present juvenile
offenders for trial, and when brought before the
Court there is a too general disposition on all
hands to deal leniently with them. Such a
house as the one I have described is just the
place for wild, idle and vicious youth. Here
they will be placed under the restraints of
wholesome law, and the discipline of education;
be taught to be industrious, and have all their
physical and moral interests properly cared for.

It is stated that in similar institutions at the
East three-fourths of those confined leave them
thoroughly reformed. If this establishment
should be attended with anything like such a
measure of success, it will not have been in
vain that time and means have been expended
upon it.

I may remark here that in all cases where a
youth may be sentenced to this House, a private
trial is to be had, to which none but those in-
terested, witnesses, &c. are admitted, unless the
parent shall demand a public trial. This I pre-
sume will seldom be requested. A good pro-
vision this, dictated by true feeling for the of-
fender, and likely to aid in the good work of his
reformation.
Yours,
P.

Indignation Meeting at Mt. Union.

At a meeting of the citizens of Mt. Union and
surrounding country, convened on the 2d
inst., agreeable to public notice, to take into
consideration the late law of Congress known
as the Fugitive Slave Law, on motion of E.
Johnson, Jr., O. N. Hartshorn was called to the
chair and E. Hillis was appointed Secretary.—
On motion of I. N. Pierce a business commit-
tee of five was appointed to draft resolutions
expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz:
Jacob Heaton, E. Hillis, E. Johnson, Jr., John
Pettit, and A. C. Lamborn.

On motion of Jacob Heaton, a form of Memo-
rial was adopted to be circulated in this meeting
and vicinity to obtain signatures praying for the
repeal of this law. The law was then read and
commented on by J. Heaton. On motion, ad-
journed to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon meeting, president in the chair.
The business committee through their chair-
man, reported the following preamble and resolu-
tion, which was accepted by the meeting and
discussed by Jacob Heaton, John S. Cook, James
Barnaby and others.

Whereas, Congress has recently passed an
infamous bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves,
whereby they make Ohio slave hunting ground
and our citizens human blood hounds. And

Whereas, Said bill in its barbarous provisions
has trampled upon the constitution, annulled
the writ of Habeas Corpus, prohibited the right
of trial by jury, appointed courts, unknown to the
common law, mere irresponsible commissioners,
whose bribed decree, in disregard of all usual
forms of law, is conclusive evidence, from which
there can be no suspension or appeal, issued too
on ex parte testimony, overriding every safe-
guard for liberty and property. Therefore,
Resolved, That before men shall be carried
away into bondage, stripped of all defense
against the kidnappers—without their oath—
without the privilege of defense, without jury,
without appeal, and without the writ of habeas
corpus, the last drop of blood shall be shed in
defiance of the great time honored guarantees of
rights, ever held sacred by every freeman since
they were wrung from ancient despotism.

Resolved, That we will sympathize with and
encourage the fugitives in their escape, or flight
from their pursuers, whether slaveholders, mar-
shals, constables, posse comitatus, or whomsoever
may be in pursuit under this act. That as
christians and lovers of freedom we stand in the
night of our right, utterly opposed to every
feature of this bill of abominations and shall
disregard all its threats of imprisonment and
fines whenever humanity calls upon us to suc-
ceed the fleeing bondman.

Resolved, That we look upon those members
of Congress who voted for this quinquessence
of villainy as enemies to freedom, traitors to God,
fit associates of Haynau, and as such their
names should be kept in everlasting remem-
brance.

Resolved, That those members of Congress
who willingly absented themselves (dodged)
when they expected the vote to be taken upon
the "Fugitive Slave Bill," did but add cowardice
to their perfidy, and are totally unworthy of any
trust or honor from a liberty loving people.

Resolved, That those churches and ministers
who refuse to cry out against this infamous law,
show themselves unworthy the name christians
and should be branded as the enemies of that
religion which they profess to revere.

Resolved, That we will stand by each other
in the defence, from every attempt on the part
of slaveholding abettors, to enforce the penalti-
es of this nefarious enactment.